

ITEMS

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THE NINTH PACIFIC SCIENCE CONGRESS

by Fred Eggan *

THE Ninth Pacific Science Congress, held in Bangkok, November 18–December 9, 1957 under the auspices of the Thai government and the Science Society of Thailand, offered an opportunity to assess some aspects of social science in Southeast Asia. Of the 860 registrants at the Congress, 500 came from foreign countries; there were large delegations from the United States, the Philippines, Australia, Malaya, China (Taiwan), Indonesia, Vietnam, Canada, France, the United Kingdom, and Russia, and scientists from a considerable number of other countries bordering the Pacific and from Europe. Within the Congress organization "Anthropology and the Social Sciences" was the largest division represented: over 100 registrants offered papers or otherwise participated in the meetings of this division.

The Pacific Science Congress meets every three to four years under the aegis of the Pacific Science Association, an international and nongovernmental organization—directed toward cooperative study of scientific problems relating to the Pacific region—of which the Pacific Science Board of the National Research Council is the United States representative institution. The Congress itself is organized in some eighteen divisions, whose interests center principally in the biological and physical sciences. Before the war, social science interest was limited largely to traditional anthropological concern with archeology and culture history, but at the Eighth Congress in Manila in 1953, a broader social science orientation began to develop around contempo-

rary social and cultural problems. This trend has continued, and the program of the Bangkok Congress emphasized demography, land use, social structure, cultural change, and linguistics, in addition to a continuing concern with the prehistoric peoples and cultures in Southeast Asia and their historical development.

Of particular interest to social scientists was the symposium on social structure in Southeast Asia organized by George P. Murdock, in which an outstanding group of social anthropologists, both Asian and Western, presented new materials and new conceptions as to the nature of bilateral social systems in this region. The linguistic sessions under the chairmanship of Phya Anuman Rajdhon of Thailand and Cecilio Lopez of the Philippines, and the papers on the early civilizations of Southeast Asia, organized by B. P. Groslier of France, were likewise outstanding, as were many individual papers in other sessions. A number of interdisciplinary sessions were also of interest to social scientists, and the personal contacts which resulted should improve cooperation in the future.

A strong delegation of geographers attended the Bangkok Congress and, in view of their interest in several divisions, petitioned for separate status in future sessions. Attending sociologists and political scientists also requested greater representation in future programs, and the Tenth Congress scheduled for Honolulu in 1961 will provide social scientists with the opportunity to present a more balanced account of their research activities and interests in the Pacific region.

* The author, Professor of Anthropology at the University of Chicago, has been a member of the board of directors of the Social Science Research Council since 1951 and represented the Council at the Ninth Pacific Science Congress. He presented this report informally at the spring meeting of the board of directors, March 23, 1958.

PARTICIPATION OF ASIAN SCHOLARS

A postwar trend of great potential importance has been the increasing numbers of Asian scholars attending

the Pacific Science Congress. There has been a considerable expansion in total attendance at the successive Congresses, but the number of Asian registrants has increased at a much higher rate. At the Manila Congress the number of Asians approximately equalled that of delegates from Western countries—at Bangkok Asians were in the majority. And in both Manila and Bangkok the scientific impact of the Congress has been noteworthy, particularly in the biological sciences.

That the Congress has not yet realized its full potential for influencing the development of social science in Southeast Asia is also clear. In most of the countries of Southeast Asia, only the bare beginnings of social science training for research can be found. There are many reasons for this situation—colonialism, nationalism, religious orientation, language problems, and other factors—but the results are obvious. In no Southeast Asian country are there more than a few scholars devoted to the social sciences; and universities generally do not have adequate teaching programs, let alone facilities for research and training. The few scholars sent abroad are often drafted into government agencies or technical institutions rather than being returned to the universities as a nucleus for social science teaching and research.

Until recently, also, there have been relatively few Western social scientists interested in Southeast Asia, although Japanese scholars have been active in the area for some time. A notable exception has been the *École Française d'Extreme-Orient* with its various branches, but the loss of its libraries and collections at Hanoi has been a severe blow. Indigenous institutions such as the Siam Society, under the able directorship of H.H. Prince Dhani Nivat Kromamun Bidyalabh, have also played an important role in developing and preserving scientific and historical records; and the publications of the Siam Society, along with those of the *École Française d'Extreme-Orient* and the various branches of the Royal Asiatic Society, are one of our major sources of information on Southeast Asian peoples and cultures.

INFLUENCE OF AMERICAN PROGRAMS

After World War II a number of Area Programs with a direct or marginal interest in Southeast Asia were established in several major American universities, with the aid of the Carnegie Corporation of New York and other foundations. Of these, the Cornell University program under the leadership of Lauriston Sharp has been most active in social science research in Southeast Asia, and the Cornell Research Center in Bangkok¹ has had a major influence on the development of social science

training and research in Thailand. But American universities have not been able to expand—or even maintain—such programs at an adequate level in the postwar period, and much of the research activity of United States scholars has been channeled through the Fulbright and Smith-Mundt Educational Exchange Programs. These programs have had an important impact but appointments under them have been heavily weighted in the direction of teaching, rather than research, and have generally been limited to nine or twelve months. As a consequence, the visiting social scientists frequently are only ready to undertake research by the time they must depart, and they do not have an opportunity to train and supervise graduate students in research activities over a longer period.

These difficulties are compounded by the relatively recent development of universities in Southeast Asian countries and the nascent character of their social science curricula. Many of these universities are relics of colonial regimes, or developed in imitation of Western models, and hence share their interests and objectives, at least in part. Each rests unconformably on an indigenous educational system with different values and goals. Here social science investigations of the implicit problems would seem essential, but the social sciences, themselves, are differentially valued in many countries. In Indonesia, for example, where anthropology was long part of the curriculum for training Dutch administrators destined for the East, anthropology has become identified, in the eyes of the Indonesian nationalists, with the maintenance of the status quo and is thus suspect. In other regions social scientists are frequently considered to be secret agents, and are beset by all the attendant difficulties for research and personal security.

A potential source of support for social science research in Southeast Asian countries has been the International Cooperation Administration and other United States missions engaged in implementing our Point Four and other programs. The International Cooperation Administration has developed and supported extensive programs of economic and social assistance, but its social science research activities have been minimal, except possibly in the economic field. Despite the fact that much of its effort is centered in rural community development, the related research has been largely limited in the past to surveys concerned with immediate practical problems. Only when the programs fail is there much interest in research, and that is directed mainly to finding reasons for the failure.

More recently the International Cooperation Administration has been utilizing the resources of American

¹ See, for example, the Center's recent publication, with the Education Society of Thailand, *The Social Sciences and Thailand* (Bangkok,

1956), in which Cornell and Thai scholars jointly consider the various social science fields and their application to Thailand.

universities to provide training and facilities for agricultural research, agricultural economics, public administration and other activities in a few Southeast Asian countries, and particularly in the Philippines. These operations are excellent, involving large staffs, joint participation in seminars and research, and opportunities for further training on the part of promising students in the United States. But they are organized for limited time periods, and there is no provision for continuing the relationships after the contracts are ended, although all concerned consider such continuation essential.

This brief survey of some aspects of social science development in Southeast Asia has called attention both to promising developments and to difficulties in the way of achievement. One important goal is certainly the development of groups of indigenous scholars with a command of research methods and techniques and an interest in contributing to social science knowledge as well as helping to solve their nations' problems. In certain areas, such as Laos and Cambodia, there are very few or no social scientists, and foreign scientists, whether serving under the International Cooperation Administration or as governmental advisers, must take their place for the time being. In Thailand, Burma, Indonesia, and Malaya, there is a nucleus of trained personnel who need cooperative assistance in developing their skills and knowledge. In a very few regions, such as the Philippines, where social science research is somewhat more advanced, there is local planning and organization for research but little implementation, as yet.

DEVELOPMENTS IN THE PHILIPPINES

It may be useful to sketch developments with regard to the Philippines in the postwar period, as far as social science research is concerned, since the Philippines may serve as a model in certain respects for other regions. In the prewar period the University of the Philippines was organized along the lines of a state university, with the usual complement of social science departments for undergraduate teaching, but with a limited interest in graduate training and research. In the postwar period the first tasks were to rebuild the university and to cope with the greatly increased enrollment, but with these under control new activities could be considered. Postwar developments had resulted in a greater interest in Southeast Asian affairs on the part of the Philippines, and at the suggestion of the then President, Ramon Magsaysay, plans were developed for an Institute of Asian Studies at the University of the Philippines.

In the meantime a Philippine Studies Program had been established at the University of Chicago, with the

financial assistance of the Carnegie Corporation, to organize and evaluate our present knowledge of Philippine society and culture and to carry out field researches to fill the major gaps. In cooperation with the Human Relations Area Files, Inc., a research organization of sixteen American universities, a *Handbook* on the Philippines was prepared summarizing present knowledge of their social, political, and economic organizations; and on the basis of this study some six field projects were undertaken in various Christian and Moslem regions of the Philippines, utilizing both Americans and a limited number of Filipino scholars.

To facilitate development of the Institute of Asian Studies, a group of Filipino scholars and social scientists visited the United States and several Asian countries to study the programs and problems that might be relevant. On their return they proposed that the first major activities of the Institute should be directed toward gaining further understanding of Philippine life and culture through both field and library research, and that a staff and facilities should be developed for that purpose. Fulbright and other resources have been organized to aid the development of the Institute; but the death of President Magsaysay and the current financial crisis, along with other factors, have prevented the necessary construction and expansion.

In the last few years, also, the Philippine government has embarked on an extensive program of community development, with a training center at Los Baños and a goal of one trained worker for every three barrios in the Republic. In connection with this program the International Cooperation Administration has organized a Community Development Research Council at the University of the Philippines to supervise research projects relating to community development, and a number of projects have been approved and are under way.

I have sketched these developments at some length, both because I have just returned from Southeast Asia and the Philippines and because I believe that the Philippine experiences are relevant for social science activities in other Southeast Asian countries. In the long run we shall need to give a great deal more attention to the problem of developing indigenous scholarship in the various Southeast Asian countries. A small proportion of our current expenditures for international and other government missions, combined with assistance from foundations and advice from scholars, might go far toward developing a group of social scientists in each country that could speak with authority on its social science problems and proposed solutions, and could contribute to our scientific understanding of the peoples and cultures of this region, as well.

COMMITTEE BRIEFS

ANALYSIS OF ECONOMIC CENSUS DATA

John Perry Miller (chairman), Francis M. Boddy, Robert W. Burgess, Howard C. Grieves, Frank A. Hanna, George J. Stigler, Ralph J. Watkins, J. Fred Weston.

In cooperation with the Bureau of the Census the committee is expanding the number of studies intended to stimulate wider interest in the research possibilities afforded by the data collected in the censuses of manufactures, distributions and mineral industries. Among the subjects on which it is hoped that work can be initiated in the autumn or winter are an analysis of the size distribution of firms in selected manufacturing industries, and of the changes that have occurred in the degree of concentration within these industries; a study of industrial boundaries and of the concepts underlying existing classifications, with a view toward assessing their validity in economic research; and an analysis of selected problems relating to the measurement and description of distribution in the United States.

The committee's program, which was formulated at a series of meetings beginning in September 1956 and on which exploratory work began in the summer of 1957, was accelerated early in the spring when a grant to the Council by the Ford Foundation provided funds for support of the committee's activities. Three studies are under way. Carl Kaysen, Professor of Economics, Harvard University, is examining the industrial structure of large diversified firms on the basis of the data on companies collected in the 1954 census of manufactures and of more limited data from the 1939 census. Victor R. Fuchs, Assistant Professor of Economics, Columbia University, is studying the differential growth of manufacturing industries by geographical areas, making comparisons between 1929 and 1954 and between 1947 and 1954. Richard Ruggles, Professor of Economics, Yale University, and Nancy Ruggles are utilizing data from the 1954 census and from annual sample surveys to investigate selected relationships between prices and costs, e.g., price flexibility and the influence of administered prices, the role of wages, and relations of investment, technological change, and growth to price-cost adjustments.

SLAVIC STUDIES

(Joint with American Council of Learned Societies)

William B. Edgerton (chairman), Robert F. Byrnes (secretary), Abram Bergson, C. E. Black, Merle Fainsod, Chauncy D. Harris, Charles Jelavich, Henry L. Roberts, Marshall D. Shulman, Ernest J. Simmons, S. Harrison Thomson, Sergius Yakobson.

In appraising the development of Russian studies in American universities over the past ten years, the Subcommittee on Review of Russian Studies, which consists of Messrs. Black (chairman), Byrnes, Jelavich, Roberts, Shulman, Melville J. Ruggles, and Donald Treadgold, has held three conferences for the purpose of gaining the views of specialists concerning trends in training, research, and education. The first conference, held in New York on December

6-7, 1957, dealt with area training programs. The second conference, held at Harvard University on January 30-31, 1958, considered the status and prospects of research on Russia, in the humanities and social sciences. Papers summarizing advances in research in several disciplines were discussed; these papers are expected to be published in revised form next winter. The third conference, held at the University of California, Berkeley, on March 29-30, considered a report on graduate training in Russian studies.

In addition to grants to individuals for research, reported on pages 22-23 infra, the Subcommittee on Grants has made awards in three other categories of the program it administers. Grants to assist publication of 5 research manuscripts were made: to John A. Armstrong, Associate Professor of Political Science, University of Wisconsin, for publication by Frederick A. Praeger of a study of the Soviet bureaucratic élite in the Ukraine; to Charles Jelavich, Professor of History, University of California, for publication by E. J. Brill (Leiden) of a manuscript entitled: "The Russian Foreign Ministry in War and Peace, 1876-1880: The Letters of A. J. Jomini to N. K. Giers," translated and edited by Charles and Barbara Jelavich; to Mary K. Matossian, Research Fellow, Center for Middle Eastern Studies, Harvard University, for publication of a study of the impact of Soviet policies in Armenia; to Dagmar Horna Pernan, Washington, D. C., for publication by E. J. Brill of a monograph on the diplomatic struggle for the boundaries of Czechoslovakia, 1914-20; and to Laurence H. Scott, Ph.D. candidate in Slavic languages and literatures, Harvard University, for publication by the Indiana University Research Center in Anthropology, Folklore, and Linguistics of a translation of *Morfologija Skazki* (The Morphology of the Folktale) by V. Propp.

A travel grant was made to Roman Jakobson, Professor of Slavic Languages and Literatures, Harvard University, for attendance at the meeting of the International Committee of Slavists, Warsaw, January 8-9, 1958.

Three grants toward the support of conferences to advance research in the Slavic and East European field were made: to the University of Colorado, for a conference in May 1958 on recent trends in Central and East European affairs; to the Center of Slavic Studies, University of California, Berkeley, for a conference in June 1958 on economic calculation in Soviet-type economies; for a conference on the transformation of Russian society since 1861, held at Arden House, Harriman, New York, April 25-27, 1958, under the auspices of the Joint Committee.

For the Arden House conference, 32 papers were distributed in advance to the 52 participants, who included 3 scholars from Western Europe. These papers were grouped under the following topics: law, politics, and social change; social stratification; education, scholarship, and religion; family, youth, and human welfare; personal and social values. Introductory papers dealt with characteristics of industrial societies; problems and patterns of economic development; and structure of the Russian population.

PERSONNEL

FACULTY RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS

The Committee on Faculty Research Fellowships—Lyle H. Lanier (chairman), H. Field Haviland, Jr., William H. Nicholls, John W. Riley, Jr., Edward H. Spicer, and Kenneth M. Stampp—at its meeting on March 20 recommended 6 new appointments, 4 for three-year terms beginning in 1958 and 2 for two-year terms:

Sanford M. Dornbusch, Associate Professor of Sociology, University of Washington, for studies on the relation of values to social position in American society.

George Fischer, Assistant Professor of History, Brandeis University, for two years, 1959–61, to explore a new concept, telescoped modernization, through comprehensive historical study of Russia from 1917.

Ernest R. May, Assistant Professor of History, Harvard University, for two years, 1959–61, for research on political institutions, public opinion, and processes in the formation of opinion in the United States during the course of its becoming a great power.

Robert F. Murphy, Assistant Professor of Anthropology, University of California, Berkeley, for investigation of the relation between functional anthropological theory and problems of social change.

Walter R. Reitman, Assistant Professor of Industrial Administration and Psychology, Carnegie Institute of Technology, for research on the use of heuristic computer programs in the study of mental processes in literary, artistic, and scientific work.

Marshall D. Sahlins, Assistant Professor of Anthropology, University of Michigan, for research on relations between political power and the economy in primitive societies.

RESEARCH TRAINING FELLOWSHIPS

The Committee on Social Science Personnel—Earl Latham (chairman), Gardner Ackley, Robert E. L. Faris, Ward H. Goodenough, Wayne H. Holtzman, and Paul Webbink—at its meeting on March 17–18 voted to award 80 research training fellowships for 1958–59, 9 postdoctoral and 71 predoctoral. Of the latter, 36 were for completion of doctoral dissertations under the broadened program announced in *Items*, December 1957, page 53. The complete list of appointments follows:

Fred Adelman, Ph.D. candidate in anthropology, University of Pennsylvania, and Social Science Research Council research training fellow 1957–58, for completion of a dissertation on Kalmyk Mongol revitalization.

Dauril Alden, Ph.D. candidate in history, University of California, Berkeley, for completion of a dissertation on the Marquis of Lavradio, Brazilian Viceroy, 1769–79: a case study in Portuguese colonial administration.

Michael M. Ames, Ph.D. candidate in social anthropology, Harvard University, for research in Ceylon on the social and psychological functions of Sinhalese religion in the southern lowlands.

John N. Andromedas, Ph.D. candidate in anthropology, Columbia University, for research in Greece on the integration of a tribal group into a modern nation-state.

Oswald P. Backus, Ph.D. in history, Yale University, Associate Professor of History, University of Kansas, for study at Harvard University of Russian legal history.

John Batatu, Ph.D. candidate in government, Harvard University, for research in the Near East and completion of a dissertation on the Communists and Ba'thists of Syria and Iraq.

Carl Beck, Ph.D. candidate in political science, Duke University, postdoctoral fellowship for research in the Netherlands, Germany, and Czechoslovakia on the bureaucracy of Czechoslovakia.

Robert F. Berkhofer, Jr., Ph.D. candidate in history, Cornell University, and Social Science Research Council research training fellow 1957–58, for completion of a dissertation on Protestant missionaries to the American Indians, 1800–1860.

Paul C. Berry, Ph.D. candidate in psychology, Yale University, for research on nonintellectual factors underlying sex and individual differences in problem solving.

William A. Bosworth, Ph.D. candidate in politics, Princeton University, for research in France on the contemporary political articulation of French Catholicism.

Milton J. Brawer, Ph.D. candidate in sociology, Columbia University, for research in New York City and Trinidad on differential fertility in Trinidad.

Roger H. Brown, Ph.D. candidate in history, Harvard University, for completion of a dissertation on congressional and executive action leading to the War of 1812.

Robert K. Burns, Jr., Ph.D. candidate in anthropology, Columbia University, and Social Science Research Council research training fellow 1953–54, for completion of a dissertation on stability and change in a French Alpine peasant community.

John T. Cole, Ph.D. candidate in anthropology, University of Pennsylvania, and Social Science Research Council research training fellow 1957–58, for completion of a dissertation on the Aymara Indians of Bolivia.

Raymond O. Collier, Jr.,* Ph.D. in statistics, University of Minnesota, Associate Professor of Educational Psychology, University of Minnesota, for advanced study at Iowa State College in mathematical and theoretical phases of sampling survey and experimental design.

Milton C. Cummings, Jr., Ph.D. candidate in government, Harvard University, and Social Science Research Council research training fellow 1957–58, for completion of a dissertation on United States congressional elections.

Peter Czap, Jr., Ph.D. candidate in history, Cornell University, for completion of a dissertation on the Slavophiles and the evolution of peasant self-justice in Russia, 1861–81.

Lawrence B. De Graaf, Ph.D. candidate in history, University of California, Los Angeles, for completion of a dissertation on Negro migration to the Los Angeles area, 1930–47, and resulting political, social, and economic problems.

May M. Ebihara,* Ph.D. candidate in anthropology, Columbia University, for a community study of a Khmer village in Cambodia.

David I. Fand, Ph.D. in economics, University of Chicago, Research Economist, Committee for Economic Development, for training at the University of North Carolina in mathematical economics and statistics.

* Declined award.

Clifford L. Faw, Ph.D. candidate in psychology, University of Kansas, for completion of a dissertation specifying the conditions of turbulent experiences of children.

Edward Feigenbaum,* Ph.D. candidate in industrial administration, Carnegie Institute of Technology, for research on information theories of verbal learning.

Julian Feldman,* Ph.D. candidate in industrial administration, Carnegie Institute of Technology, for an experimental investigation of problem-solving behavior of pairs of persons, leading to a simulation of group behavior on a digital computer.

William A. Gamson, Ph.D. candidate in social psychology, University of Michigan, for developing and testing a general theory of coalitions.

Paul M. Gaston, Ph.D. candidate in American history, University of North Carolina, for completion of a dissertation on "The Creed of the New South."

Daniel Goldrich, Ph.D. candidate in political science, University of North Carolina, for research on the relations of political parties and participants in local politics in two Oregon communities.

Arnold L. Green, Ph.D. candidate in social anthropology, Harvard University, for research in Ceylon on religious and political ideology in a Kandyan highland town.

Clyde C. Griffen, Ph.D. candidate in history, Columbia University, for completion of a dissertation on the Episcopal Church in New York City, 1865-1908: institutional and ideological evolution of an urban church.

Samuel Haber, Ph.D. candidate in history, University of California, Berkeley, for completion of a dissertation on the impact of scientific management on American life and thought, 1910-29.

Mark H. Haller, Jr., Ph.D. candidate in American history, University of Wisconsin, for completion of a dissertation on the American eugenics movement.

Eugene A. Hammel, Ph.D. candidate in anthropology, University of California, Berkeley, and Social Science Research Council research training fellow 1957-58, for completion of a dissertation on the social anthropology of the Ica valley, Peru.

Peter M. G. Harris, Ph.D. candidate in sociology, Columbia University, for research in England and completion of a dissertation on intellectual and social factors in recruitment to British industry from higher education.

Dwight B. Heath, Ph.D. candidate in anthropology, Yale University, for completion of a dissertation on land reform and cultural change in Santa Cruz, Bolivia.

Harold Hurwitz, Ph.D. candidate in sociology, Freie Universität, Berlin, for completion of a dissertation on the communication of intellectual dissent in the Soviet Zone of Germany.

Edward J. Jay,* Ph.D. candidate in anthropology, University of Chicago, for research in India on social and cultural change among the Maria Gonds of Bastar.

Dale W. Jorgenson, Ph.D. candidate in economics, Harvard University, for completion of a dissertation on technological change in the paper industry.

George G. Judge, Ph.D. in economics and statistics, Iowa State College, Associate Professor of Agricultural Economics, Oklahoma State University, for study at Yale University in econometrics and statistics.

Anthony Kallet, Ph.D. candidate in psychology, University of Michigan, for research on intellectual processes in extremely intelligent individuals.

Herbert Kisch, Ph.D. candidate in economics, University of Washington, postdoctoral fellowship, for research in Germany on the role of the crafts in the industrial revolution.

A. Gerd Korman, Ph.D. candidate in history, University of Wisconsin, and Social Science Research Council research training fellow 1955-57, for completion of a dissertation on the role of industry in the acculturation of immigrants in Milwaukee, 1870-1930.

Ralph R. Krueger, Ph.D. candidate in geography, Indiana University, for completion of a dissertation on competition for use of land in the Niagara peninsula.

James C. La Force, Jr., Ph.D. candidate in economics, University of California, Los Angeles, for research in Spain on causes of Spanish economic growth and decline, 1750-1800.

Thomas K. Landauer, Ph.D. candidate in social psychology, Harvard University, postdoctoral fellowship for study of mathematics at Stanford University, in preparation for work on mathematical models.

Ann E. Larimore, Ph.D. candidate in geography, University of Chicago, postdoctoral fellowship for training in the United Kingdom in methodology of field investigation and research in Uganda on cultural differences in man's relation to his habitat.

James M. Mahar, Ph.D. candidate in anthropology, Cornell University, for completion of a dissertation on the social organization of primary groups in a North Indian village.

Samuel T. McSeveney, Ph.D. candidate in history, State University of Iowa, for research on the background of the McKinley-Bryan presidential campaign.

Louise E. Merz, Ph.D. candidate in sociology, Cornell University, for research on nontechnical aspects of the graduate training of biological and physical scientists.

Stanley Milgram, Ph.D. candidate in social psychology, Harvard University, and Social Science Research Council research training fellow 1957-58, for research in Europe on national differences in response to social group pressures.

Frank C. Miller, Ph.D. candidate in social anthropology, Harvard University, for completion of a dissertation on changing medical concepts and practices among the Tzotzil Indians in the state of Chiapas, Mexico.

Reuben G. Miller, Ph.D. candidate in economics, Ohio State University, for research in Sweden on Swedish monetary policy in the postwar period.

Fred C. Munson, Ph.D. candidate in industrial economics, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, for completion of a dissertation on collective bargaining in the lithographic industry.

Chester A. Newland, Ph.D. candidate in political science, University of Kansas, postdoctoral fellowship for research on the influence on the United States Supreme Court of writings in legal periodicals.

Kenneth G. Olson, Ph.D. candidate in political science, Harvard University, for completion of a dissertation on consensus and party role in Vermont politics.

Mancur L. Olson, Jr., Ph.D. candidate in economics, Harvard University, for research on the "managerial revolution" in farm movements: an economic interpretation of the history of the American Farm Bureau.

Roger C. Owen, Ph.D. candidate in anthropology, University of California, Los Angeles, for research in Mex-

* Declined award.

ico on culture and environmental adaptation of the Paipai Indians of Baja California.

Stanley Payne, Ph.D. candidate in history, Columbia University, for research in the United States, Spain, France, and the Netherlands on the evolution of corporatism among right-wing Spanish political groups, 1930-37.

Jack Pierce,* Ph.D. candidate in anthropology, University of Oregon, for completion of a dissertation on factors involved in individual acceptance or rejection of cultural changes.

Fritz K. Ringer, Ph.D. candidate in history, Harvard University, for research in Germany on the German universities and the crisis of learning, 1918-33.

David Rogers, Ph.D. candidate in sociology, Harvard University, for research on the position and ideology of small business in America.

James E. Sandmire, Jr., Ph.D. candidate in political science, University of California, Berkeley, for research on roles of voluntary organizations in urban politics.

Joseph E. Schwartzberg, Ph.D. candidate in geography, University of Wisconsin, for research in India on occupational patterns in areas of different levels of economic development.

W. Richard Scott, Ph.D. candidate in sociology, University of Chicago, for research on patterns of deviance and social control in a bureaucratic organization.

James R. Shuster,* Ph.D. candidate in sociology, Princeton University, for research in France and Morocco on élites in decision-making positions in certain types of formal organizations in Morocco.

Joel H. Silbey, Ph.D. candidate in history, University of Iowa, for interdisciplinary research training, and for research on the behavior of Congressmen from the South and the Northwest, 1840-50.

Thomas E. Skidmore, Ph.D. candidate in history, Harvard University, for research in Germany on the office of German Imperial Chancellor, 1890-1914.

Jaap D. Snoek, Ph.D. candidate in social psychology, University of Michigan, for research on the psychological effects of rejection by groups.

Elizabeth Stabler, Ph.D. candidate in government, Columbia University, for research in the United States and France on industrial democracy and the Comités d'Entreprises in postwar France.

Gerald E. Stearn, Ph.D. candidate in history, Columbia University, for study at the London School of Economics of English social thought, comparative labor history, and political sociology.

Saul H. Sternberg, Ph.D. candidate in social psychology, Harvard University, for research on stochastic model analysis of human and animal learning.

E. Elizabeth Stewart, Ph.D. candidate in psychology, University of North Carolina, for completion of a dissertation on factorial study of concept formation.

Vladimir L. Stoikov, Ph.D. candidate in economics, Johns Hopkins University, for completion of a dissertation on investment in scientific research and development in the United States.

Marianne L. Stoller, Ph.D. candidate in anthropology, University of Pennsylvania, for completion of a dissertation on culture change due to European contact on Tahiti, 1767-1843.

* Declined award.

Robert B. Textor, Ph.D. candidate in cultural anthropology, Cornell University, and Social Science Research Council area research training fellow 1952-53, for completion of a dissertation on religion, magic, and ritual in a central Thai village.

Henry A. Turner, Jr.,* Ph.D. candidate in history, Princeton University, and Social Science Research Council research training fellow 1957-58, for completion of a dissertation on the German People's Party, 1918-30.

Richard H. Ullman, D.Phil. candidate in politics, Oxford University, for research in Europe and completion of a dissertation on Anglo-Soviet relations, 1917-21.

Stanley L. Warner, Ph.D. candidate in economics, Northwestern University, for advanced training in econometrics and research on consumer behavior, at the University of Michigan.

C. Sylvester Whitaker, Jr., Ph.D. candidate in politics, Princeton University, for research in England and Nigeria on political development of northern Nigeria.

Edgar V. Winans, Ph.D. candidate in anthropology, University of California, Los Angeles, for completion of a dissertation on Shambala social structure.

Raymond E. Wolfinger,* Ph.D. candidate in political science, Yale University, for completion of a dissertation on the office of mayor of a Connecticut city.

David O. D. Wurfel, Ph.D. candidate in government, Cornell University, for completion of a dissertation on political problems of social reform stimulated by foreign aid.

POLITICAL THEORY AND LEGAL PHILOSOPHY FELLOWSHIPS

The Committee on Political Theory and Legal Philosophy Fellowships—J. Roland Pennock (chairman), Herbert A. Deane, David Easton, Jerome Hall, Norman Jacobson, Robert G. McCloskey, and F. M. Watkins—at its meeting on March 14 awarded 9 fellowships and named 1 alternate:

David P. Calleo, Ph.D. candidate in political science, Yale University, for research on theories of nationalism and types of international cooperation.

Fredric L. Cheyette, Ph.D. candidate in history, Harvard University, for research on the judicial origins of Parliamentary Gallicanism.

Helaine M. Colton, Ph.D. candidate in public law and government, Columbia University, for research in the United States and England on the development of the relationship between political philosophy and theology.

William D. Eaton, Ph.D. candidate in political science, University of California, Berkeley, for research on the political thought of George Bernard Shaw (alternate).

Edward A. Goerner,* Ph.D. candidate in political science, University of Chicago, for research on the church and state doctrine of John Courtney Murray.

Allen P. Lucas, Ph.D. candidate in history, Princeton University, for research on eighteenth century legists, defense of privilege, and the genesis of historicism.

Mary P. Mack, Ph.D. candidate in history, Columbia University, for research on the development of the thought of Jeremy Bentham.

Harvey C. Mansfield, Jr., Ph.D. candidate in government, Harvard University, for research on British statesmanship under Pitt and Liverpool.

* Declined award.

Vincent E. Starzinger, Ph.D. candidate in government, Harvard University, for research on theory and institutionalization of the middle class in France and England, 1815-46.

Helen S. Thomas, Ph.D. candidate in political science, Johns Hopkins University, for research on the judicial philosophy of Felix Frankfurter.

GRANTS-IN-AID

The Committee on Grants-in-Aid—R. A. Gordon (chairman), E. Malcolm Carroll, John G. Darley, John Hope Franklin, John D. Lewis, and Vincent H. Whitney—at its meeting on March 25-26 voted to award 24 grants-in-aid to meet research expenses, under the continuing program established in 1927, and 22 larger faculty research grants under the program initiated in 1957; 11 scholars were named as alternates under the two programs and of these alternates, 4 have subsequently received grants-in-aid and 3 have received faculty research grants. The complete lists follow:

Grants-in-Aid of Research

Richard N. Adams, Professor of Sociology and Anthropology, Michigan State University, for delineation of historical sociocultural groups in Guatemala (alternate).

Thomas S. Berry, Associate Professor of Business Administration, University of Richmond, for research on commodity prices, trade, and banking in the San Francisco area, 1847-1900.

Norman Birnbaum, Lecturer in Sociology, London School of Economics, for research in Zurich and Strasbourg on the sociology of the early Reformation.

Mark Blaug, Assistant Professor of Economics, Yale University, for research on capital coefficients of British industry during the industrial revolution.

Bailey W. Diffie, Professor of History, The City College, New York, for research in Portugal on the conditions that enabled Henry the Navigator to organize the African-Atlantic Discoveries.

John D. Eyre, Associate Professor of Geography, University of North Carolina, for research in Japan on the relationship between urban growth and the development of specialized food producing zones.

E. K. Francis, Professor of Sociology, University of Notre Dame, for research on the Spanish Americans in the Upper Rio Grande region.

Harold J. Gordon, Jr., Assistant Professor of History, University of Pittsburgh, for research in Germany on the problem of power in the recent history of Germany.

Richard W. Griffin, Assistant Professor of History, Alabama Polytechnic Institute, for research on the cotton textile industry in the antebellum South.

William J. Griffith, Professor of History, Tulane University, for research in England on British colonization projects in Guatemala, 1834-44.

George L. Haskins, Professor of Law, University of Pennsylvania, for research on tradition and design in the law of seventeenth century Massachusetts.

Louise W. Holborn, Professor of Government, Connecticut College, for research in Switzerland on the Inter-governmental Committee for European Migration, 1952-57.

Samson B. Knoll, Instructor in Sociology and Foreign Languages, Menlo College, for research in Germany and

Austria on the Mainz Investigation Commission's examination of subversive activities, 1819-48.

Emmet Larkin, Instructor in History, Brooklyn College, for research in Ireland and England on the Roman Catholic Church in Irish affairs during the Parnellite era, 1880-1900.

Anthony Leeds, Instructor in Sociology and Anthropology, Hofstra College, for ethnographic research in Southern Venezuela on the Yaruro Indians.

Henry L. Mason,* Associate Professor of Political Science, Tulane University, for research in Europe on the political and constitutional development of the European Coal and Steel Community, 1955-58.

Richard V. Mattessich, Professor of Commerce and Economics, Mount Allison University, Sackville, N. B., for research on the scientific foundations of micro- and macro-accounting.

Lester B. Orfield, Professor of Law, Indiana University, for research in the Scandinavian countries on health insurance legislation.

Philip P. Poirier,* Assistant Professor of History, Ohio State University, for research in Great Britain on collaboration of the Liberal and Labour Parties, 1906-18.

Robert C. Pratt, Assistant Professor of Political Science, McGill University, for research in England on political aspects of British colonial policy with reference to Busoga District, Uganda (renewal).

Nathan Reich, Professor of Economics, Hunter College, for research in Germany on labor relations in the Federal German Republic.

Madeline R. Robinton, Associate Professor of History, Brooklyn College, for research in England on the role of the Committee of Privileges in establishing political incorruptibility in the British House of Commons.

Roman Rosdolsky, New York, N. Y., for research in Austria on the emancipation of the Austrian peasants, 1791-1849.

John L. Snell, Associate Professor of History, Tulane University, for research on the origins of the Weimar republic.

George D. Spindler, Associate Professor of Education and Anthropology, Stanford University, for comparative study of covariance in psychological and sociocultural change among the Blackfoot Indians.

Leigh M. Triandis,* Assistant Professor of Psychology, Cortland State Teachers College, and Research Associate, Cornell University, for research on pancultural variables in socialization.

Theodore H. Von Laue, Associate Professor of History, University of California, Riverside, for research in Western Europe on the industrialization of Imperial Russia, 1892-1903.

Richard C. Wade, Associate Professor of History, University of Rochester, for a study of Negro slaves in Southern cities, 1820-60.

Faculty Research Grants

Solomon E. Asch, Professor of Psychology, Swarthmore College, for synthesis of studies of independence and conformity.

J. Leonard Bates, Assistant Professor of History, University of Illinois, for research on the origins of the Teapot Dome affair.

* Declined award.

Richard K. Beardsley, Associate Professor of Anthropology, University of Michigan, for ethnographic research in small-farm communities near Valencia, Spain. May Brodbeck, Associate Professor of Philosophy, University of Minnesota, for completion of a study of the philosophy of the social sciences.

Burton R. Clark,* Assistant Professor of Education and Research Associate, Graduate School of Education, Harvard University, for research on the changing character of an American college.

A. Lee Coleman, Professor of Sociology, University of Kentucky, for research on racial desegregation in schools since 1954, in comparison with earlier predictions by behavioral scientists.

Anthony Davids, Associate Professor of Psychology, Brown University, for research on personality dynamics, level of aspiration, and intellectual attainment in an academic setting.

David L. Dowd, Associate Professor of History, University of Florida, for research on the political, social, economic, and cultural role of the artists during the French Revolution.

Donald F. Gordon, Associate Professor of Economics, University of Washington, for research in Germany on J. H. von Thunen and his significance in the history of economic thought.

Henry B. Hill, Professor of History, University of Wisconsin, for research on the constitutional history of France, 1789-91.

Doris E. King, Assistant Professor of History and Government, Stephen F. Austin State College, Texas, for research on the history of the hotel industry in America from 1865 to the present.

Samuel J. Konefsky, Associate Professor of Political Science, Brooklyn College, for research on John Marshall and Alexander Hamilton: architects of American statecraft.

Owen Lattimore, Lecturer in History, Johns Hopkins University, for historical research in France on China in the context of the other Old World Civilizations.

Gerhard E. Lenski, Assistant Professor of Sociology, University of Michigan, for research on religion in the modern metropolitan community.

Catharine McClellan, Assistant Professor of Anthropology, Barnard College, for completion of a monograph on the natives of the Yukon Territory (alternate).

Donald B. Meyer, Assistant Professor of History, University of California, Los Angeles, for research on Protestant principles in American culture in the late nineteenth century.

Daniel R. Miller, Associate Professor of Psychology, University of Michigan, for research on social background and differential reaction to conflict.

Donald G. Morgan, Professor of Political Science, Mount Holyoke College, for research on the responsibility of Congress for considering questions of constitutionality.

William Petersen,* Associate Professor of Sociology, University of Colorado, for research in the Netherlands on fertility of the population.

John B. Rae, Associate Professor of History, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, for research on technology and economic growth in the United States (alternate).

Simon Rottenberg, Associate Professor of Economics, Uni-

versity of Chicago, for research in England on the economics of the British slave trade.

Dankwart A. Rustow, Associate Professor of Politics, Princeton University, for research in Sweden on Swedish public opinion on the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and neutrality, 1949-58.

Joseph B. Schechtman, New York, N. Y., for research in the United States on postwar population transfers in Europe, 1945-55.

Harold L. Sheppard, Associate Professor of Sociology, Wayne State University, for research in France on the role of contact with American industrial culture in changing ideologies and practices of French managers and trade unionists (alternate).

Elbert B. Smith, Associate Professor of History, Iowa State College, for research on the career of Francis Preston Blair, 1791-1876.

Stanley J. Stein,* Assistant Professor of History, Princeton University, for research in Mexico on the role of merchants in the independence movement, 1778-1827.

Jackson Toby, Assistant Professor of Sociology, Rutgers University, for research on the vulnerability of boys who leave school early to socialization into a delinquent subculture.

Richard B. Woodbury, Associate Professor of Anthropology, Columbia University, for a study of the antecedents and prehistoric relations of Zuni Indians.

Perez Zagorin,* Assistant Professor of History, McGill University, for research in England on the social history of the English revolution, 1640-60.

GRANTS FOR RESEARCH ON AMERICAN GOVERNMENTAL PROCESSES AND ON STATE POLITICS

The Committee on Political Behavior—David B. Truman (chairman), Angus Campbell, Robert A. Dahl, Oliver Garceau, Alexander Heard, V. O. Key, Jr., Avery Leiserson, and Dayton D. McKean—at its meeting on March 1 awarded 6 grants for research on American governmental processes and 4 grants for research on state politics. In addition, a special award under the former program was made to Robert A. Dahl by the Council's Committee on Problems and Policy. The two lists of appointments follow:

American Governmental Processes

George M. Belknap, Assistant Professor of Political Science, University of California, Berkeley, for research on leadership in urban affairs (renewal).

Lawrence H. Fuchs, Assistant Professor of Political Science, Brandeis University, for research on racial conflict and accommodation in Hawaiian politics.

Norton E. Long, Professor of Political Science, Michigan State University, for research on leadership in the Boston metropolitan area (renewal).

Lester W. Milbrath, Instructor in Political Science, Duke University, for research on the characteristics and policy roles of lobbyists in Washington, D. C.

Warren E. Miller, Research Associate, Survey Research Center, University of Michigan, for research on congressional campaigns, with emphasis on the candidates' participation and the implications of election for their legislative activities.

* Declined award.

* Declined award.

Peter H. Rossi, Assistant Professor of Political Science, University of Chicago, for research on political processes in the local community (renewal).

Robert A. Dahl, Professor of Political Science, Yale University, for research on community leadership in a Connecticut city.

State Politics

Preston W. Edsall, Professor of Political Science, North Carolina State College, for a study of the North Carolina General Assembly in the 1950's.

Corinne L. Gilb, Instructor in History and Government, Mills College, for research on state lobbying activities of professional associations.

Robert J. Huckshorn, Instructor in Political Science, University of Idaho, for research on the motivations of Idaho state legislators in seeking political office.

Frank J. Sorauf, Jr., Assistant Professor of Political Science, Pennsylvania State University, for research on recruitment of Pennsylvania state senators.

GRANTS FOR RESEARCH ON NATIONAL DEFENSE PROBLEMS SINCE 1939

The Committee on National Security Policy Research—William T. R. Fox (chairman), Herbert Goldhamer, Henry A. Kissinger, Richard W. Leopold, G. A. Lincoln, John W. Masland, Arthur Smithies, and Harold Stein—at its meeting on March 20 awarded 11 grants for research on national defense problems since 1939:

Albert A. Blum, Assistant Professor of History, New York University, for research on the draft as an instrument of American military policy.

David Bushnell, Historian, Air Research and Development Command, Holloman Air Force Base, New Mexico, for research on military cooperation between the United States and Colombia.

Martin R. R. Goldman, Educational Specialist, Air Force Reserve Officers Training Corps, Air University, for research on the air defense of the Third Reich: a study in air theory and practice.

Trumbull Higgins, Assistant Professor of History, Hofstra College, for research on the Korean War and the recall of General MacArthur.

Samuel P. Huntington, Assistant Professor of Government, Harvard University, for research on rationality and feasibility in American defense policy, 1946-57.

George L. Montagno,* Associate Professor of History, Simpson College, for research on Canadian-American defense relations, 1945-55.

Raymond G. O'Connor, Assistant Professor of History, Stanford University, for research on the role of the Navy General Board in the formulation of American naval policy, 1939-45.

Theodore Ropp, Associate Professor of History, Duke University, for research on the politics of military conscription in the British Commonwealth, 1900-1957.

M. W. Royse, Old Saybrook, Connecticut, for research on the role and status of civilians in modern war.

Burton M. Sapin, Assistant Professor of Political Science, Vanderbilt University, for research on military participation in the making of American foreign policy.

* Declined award.

William W. Whitson, Captain, U. S. Army, Fort Benning, Georgia, for research on the role of the Army War College in preparing officers for participation in formulation of national security policy.

SUMMER GRANTS FOR FIELD TRAINING IN SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY

Six grants for supervised field training in social anthropology during the summer of 1958, under the program announced in the March issue of *Items*, have been made by a subcommittee of the Committee on Social Science Personnel—E. Adamson Hoebel (chairman), Ward H. Goodenough, and Evon Z. Vogt. The recipients and their supervisors are:

Joan I. Ablon, graduate student in anthropology, University of Chicago, for field research in Chiapas, Mexico, under the supervision of Manning Nash, Assistant Professor of Anthropology, University of Chicago.

James A. Clifton, graduate student in anthropology, University of Oregon, for field research among the Klamath Indians, under the supervision of Theodore Stern, Associate Professor of Anthropology, University of Oregon.

Roy G. D'Andrade, graduate student in anthropology, Harvard University, for field research at Picuris Pueblo, New Mexico, under the supervision of Bernard J. Siegel, Professor of Anthropology, Stanford University.

John R. Fox, graduate student in anthropology, Harvard University, for field research at Cochiti, New Mexico, under the supervision of Charles H. Lange, Jr., Assistant Professor of Anthropology, University of Southern Illinois.

Michael Z. Salovesh, graduate student in anthropology, University of California, Berkeley, for field research in Chiapas, Mexico, under the supervision of Norman A. McQuown, Associate Professor of Anthropology, University of Chicago.

Peter J. Wilson, graduate student in anthropology, Yale University, for field research in Providencia, Colombia, under the supervision of Thomas J. Price, Jr., Instructor in Anthropology, Queens College, New York.

GRANTS FOR SLAVIC AND EAST EUROPEAN STUDIES

The Subcommittee on Grants—Abram Bergson (chairman), Frederick C. Barghoorn, Deming Brown, Oscar Halecki, Chauncy D. Harris—of the Joint Committee on Slavic Studies, which is co-sponsored by the American Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council, met on March 9. The subcommittee awarded 16 grants for research and named 6 alternates:

Justinia Besharov-Djaparidze,* Paris, France, for research in France on reflections of the Kievan literary tradition in the Russian epics of the thirteenth to fifteenth centuries (alternate).

Emily C. Brown, Professor of Economics, Vassar College, for research in the Soviet Union on trade unions and labor relations in Soviet industry since 1948.

Robert V. Daniels,* Faculty of Social Science, Bennington College, for research on social and intellectual policies in Soviet Russia, 1929-37.

* Declined award.

Horace W. Dewey, Assistant Professor of Slavic Languages and Literatures, University of Michigan, for research on the laws of the Muscovite State, 1488-1648.

George Fischer, Assistant Professor of History, Brandeis University, for research on the documents in the Trotsky Archive, Harvard University.

Herman Freudenberger, Instructor in History, Brooklyn College, for research on the woolen goods industry of Bohemia and Moravia, 1750-1850 (alternate).

Gregory Grossman, Assistant Professor of Economics, University of California, Berkeley, for research on the nature and role of prices in the Soviet economy.

Leo Grulio, Editor, *Current Digest of the Soviet Press*, New York, for research on the Soviet press.

Naum Jasny, Soviet Economic Study Group, Washington, D. C., for research on the industrialization drive in the Soviet Union since 1928.

Henry Kucera, Assistant Professor of Russian and Linguistics, Brown University, for research in Western Europe on coexistent phonemic and morphological systems as manifested in literary Czech, the Czech common language, and transitional forms.

Allan A. Kuusisto, Associate Professor of Government, University of New Hampshire, for research in Finland on Finnish democracy since World War II.

Ivo J. Lederer, Instructor in History, Yale University, for research in Yugoslavia on Nikola Pasic, the transition from Serbia to Yugoslavia, 1878-1920, and Yugoslavia at the Paris Peace Conference.

Louis Nemzer, Associate Professor of Political Science, Ohio State University, for research on the ideology and functions of the Communist Party in Soviet society and the Soviet armed forces (alternate).

Alvin Z. Rubinstein, Lecturer in Political Science, University of Pennsylvania, for research on Soviet policy toward underdeveloped areas, with particular reference to the activities of the United Nations Economic Commissions (alternate).

Irwin T. Sanders, Professor of Sociology, University of Kentucky, for research on the sociology of Balkan life.

Thomas A. Sebeok, Associate Professor of Linguistics, Indiana University, for research in Finland on the Cheremis (Mari) language and culture.

Stavro Skendi, Assistant Professor of Slavic Languages, Columbia University, for research in Western Europe on the Albanian national awakening, 1878-1912.

Boleslaw Szczesniak, Associate Professor of History, Notre Dame University, for research in Western Europe on relations of Russia, Portugal, and France concerning China in the seventeenth century (alternate).

Edward C. Thaden, Assistant Professor of History, Penn-

sylvania State University, for research in the Soviet Union on conservative nationalism in Russia, 1800-1917.

S. Harrison Thomson, Professor of History, University of Colorado, for research in Western Europe on Poland's place in European history.

Alexander Vucinich, Professor of Sociology, San Jose State College, for research on science and scientific institutions in the Soviet Union.

Bernard Ziffer, Chief Librarian, Library of the Free Europe Committee, New York, for research on Polish economic thought (alternate).

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE TRAVEL GRANTS

International Political Science Association

Awards for attendance at the Fourth World Congress of this Association to be held in Rome on September 16-20, 1958, have been made under the program administered by the Council. The 15 recipients of travel grants are:

Gabriel A. Almond, Professor of Public and International Affairs, Princeton University

Samuel H. Beer, Professor of Government, Harvard University

George M. Belknap, Assistant Professor of Political Science, University of California, Berkeley

Marver H. Bernstein, Associate Professor of Politics, Princeton University

Donald Blaidsell, Professor of Government, The City College, New York

Robert A. Dahl, Professor of Political Science, Yale University

Alfred de Grazia, Princeton, New Jersey

David Easton, Professor of Political Science, University of Chicago

H. Field Haviland, Jr., Brookings Institution

Earl Latham, Professor of Political Science, Amherst College

J. Roland Pennock, Professor of Political Science, Swarthmore College

Clinton Rossiter, Professor of Government, Cornell University

Burton Sapin, Assistant Professor of Political Science, Vanderbilt University

David B. Truman, Professor of Government, Columbia University

Harold Zink, Professor of Political Science, Ohio State University

SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL

230 PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

Incorporated in the State of Illinois, December 27, 1924, for the purpose of advancing research in the social sciences

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AWARDS OF GRANTS-IN-AID AND FACULTY RESEARCH GRANTS TO BE MADE TWICE IN 1958-59

TWO MEETINGS of the Council's Committee on Grants-in-Aid will be held in 1958-59 to award grants-in-aid and faculty research grants. The first meeting will be held in December to serve the needs of scholars desiring support for research under way or to be carried on early in 1959, or wishing to plan well in advance for work to be undertaken later in the year. A second set of awards will be made in the spring of 1959. It is expected that grants will be offered on the same terms as described in the announcement for 1957-58. An application rejected at

the December meeting of the committee will not be eligible for reconsideration the following spring.

Closing dates for receipt of formal applications will be November 1, 1958 and February 1, 1959; awards will be announced on or before January 1 and April 1, 1959. A brochure describing the various types of fellowships and grants to be offered by the Council in 1958-59 is to be issued in September, and application blanks will be available about October 1. Requests for forms will be kept on file until they are ready for distribution.

AUXILIARY RESEARCH AWARDS

A NEW program of awards to individual social scientists for advancement of their own behavioral research is being initiated by the Council with funds provided by the Ford Foundation. About 25 grants of \$4,000 each will be announced late in 1958.

The grants may be used by recipients in their discretion for any purpose that will facilitate or enrich their research, without restriction as to time. Such purposes may include travel for consultation or gathering of data; employment of research assistants, or coding, computing, or clerical services; and securing additional free time for research. The funds may not be used to augment the recipient's salary. The awards are intended to supplement and not to displace other resources available to the recipients.

These awards will be made on the basis of a committee's assessment of nominees' past and prospective

achievements. Faculty members, academic administrators, and others are invited to nominate social scientists with whose scholarly work they are familiar. Applications are not invited from individuals on their own behalf. Nominees should not be over 40 years of age; nominations of individuals who are candidates for degrees cannot be accepted. Nominations should be made not later than October 15, 1958 in letters addressed to the Council. Each letter of nomination should briefly summarize the nominee's career, his principal research contributions, and the nature of his current research, and should be accompanied by one selected example of the nominee's work as evidence of his capacity for original and creative research. Submittal of a specific research proposal is not requested; in this respect the new program differs from the Council's other programs of grants for research.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

COUNCIL PAMPHLETS: MEMORANDA TO THE COMMITTEE ON PREVENTIVE MEDICINE AND SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Problems in Intercultural Health Programs, Pamphlet 12, by George M. Foster. April 1958. 54 pages. 50 cents.

Social Status and Public Health, Pamphlet 13, by Ozzie G. Simmons. May 1958. 40 pages. 50 cents.

Effects of Social and Cultural Systems in Reactions to Stress, Pamphlet 14, by William Caudill. June 1958. About 40 pages. 50 cents.

Special price for the three pamphlets together, \$1.00.

These pamphlets, and other publications of the Council, are distributed from its office, 230 Park Avenue, New York 17, N. Y.

NEW CENSUS MONOGRAPHS

These volumes, sponsored by the former Committee on Census Monographs in cooperation with the Bureau of the Census, are published by John Wiley & Sons, New York:

The Changing Population of the United States, by Conrad Taeuber and Irene B. Taeuber. January 1958. 368 pages. Cloth, \$7.75.

America's Children, by Eleanor H. Bernert. February 1958. 199 pages. Cloth, \$6.00.

The Older Population of the United States, by Henry D. Sheldon. June 1958. About 238 pages. Cloth, \$6.00.

The Fertility of American Women, by Wilson H. Grabill, Clyde V. Kiser, and P. K. Whelpton. June 1958. About 460 pages. Cloth, \$10.00.